THE OUTLOOK IN THE HOUSE.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS DRAWING A HOROSCOPE OF LEGISLATION.

An Adjournment in Sight-Why Private Bills are Damned-No Unanimous Consent-Pension Legislation at a Discount-The Everlasting Silver Question-Bland's Persistent Fight-Work on Suspension Bay-Patriots Chained in Washington,

WARRINGTON, July 9.-The House is now a chop sea of legislation. The end of the sesoion is in sight. All of the appropriation bills have been passed and most of them are dangling in conference committees. The Agrienitural, the Indian Appropriation, and the River and Harbor bills have been ground out and have gone to the President. Col. William H. Hatch, Samuel W. Peel, and Newton C. Blanchard shoved them through without seremony. Others in charge of appropriation bills have not been so successful. The House has refused to assent to the agreement of its conferrees on the Consular and Diplomatic bill. It resolutely insists upon striking out the appropriation for the survey of a transcontinental rallway. What it will do with the agreement on the Naval Appropriation bill remains to be seen. The House provided for the building of one more cruiser. The Senate added a number of ships to this cruiser, and the conferrees have agreed to one more -two in all. This is hardly in line with the policy laid out by Secretary Whitney. The House, however, will probably sustain its conferrees. The Post Office Appropriation bill, the Army, the District. the Military Academy, the Pension, the Post Office, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills are still in contorence. The Senate is considering the Fortifications and the Sundry Civil bills. The General Deficiency is still in the Senate Committee. All could be disposed of in short order, it House would resolutely buckle down to business. A prompt settlement ought to be effected. The fiscal year closed on June 30. The extravagant appropriations made in the second session of Tom Reed's Congress have been continued so as to keep the Government in running order.

Conference reports are privileged. They can be called up at any time unless a special order intervenes. Tom Reed recently said that this House seemed to think all it had to do was to pass appropriation bills. If this is so, the work is almost done. But there are hundreds of bills upon the calendars, all awaiting action. No one is called up by unanimous consent, because the Farmers' Alliance members object. They desire to force the Ways and Means to make some sort of a report upon the Sul-Treasury scheme.

The Labor Committee has had its day. It ground out two bills. One grants thirty working days' leave of absence to the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The other is the Eight-hour bill. It makes eight hours a day's labor, and applies to all contracts hereafter made for Government work. The Senate will probably not take action on these bills till the next session. The Eighthour Back Pay bill went to the House Committee on Claims this year. It has not yet been reported. If it should reach the House there will be no chance for its consideration.

There are other bills that interest working men. One is the bill to increase and equalize the ray of letter carriers. It has been reported to the House, and Is now on the calendar. It enn hardly be reached this session. If brought up on Suspension Day it would not receive the necessary two-thirds. It would increase the expenses of the Post Office Department \$1,200,000 yearly. This fact alone is sufficient to defeat it on Suspension Day. It may squeeze through at the short session, provided the letter carriers sour up their Congressmen.

Nor are the letter enriers the only ones who will suffer. The Post Office clerks and the tourth class postmasters are in the same boat, Their bills have not even been reported from the Post Office Committee. And still buried in committee lies the Lite Saving Pension bill. The lamented Supset Cox introduced it years ago. It has been reintroduced in every Congress since then, and has not yet shown its These are only a few of the bills in which

laborin : men are interested. They are pretty apt to be buried be; and hope of resurrection.

The reasons are manifold. Legislation in the House does not follow a beaten path. There is so much privileged business so much talking, that the work of many House committees is wasted. Without a special order it can never be brought before the House. There is what is known as the Morning Hour. Under it each committee in turn secures four hours for the consideration of bills. But the privileged business is so great that the Morning Hour went out of sight weeks ago, and is never reached. Even if a bill is reached in the Morning Hour it can be politely talked to death, and it is in the power of any man to flibuster erainst it till the four hours have expired.

Hundreds of would-be pensioners are awaiting action on the pension bills. The calendar is loaded with them, and two hours and a half of each Friday pight are set apart for their consideration. Very few, however, are passed. The House throttles itself. It has never had a quorum present on a Friday night since the beginning of the session. This leaves it in the power of any one man to prevent legislaon by raising the point of no quorum. Either Buck Kilgore of Texas or his confrore, Mr. Battey, is always present and never falls to raise this point unless the bill seems to them to be of the most deserving character. In previous Congresses members of the House in rotation had the power to call up any pension bill they pleased. With the Texas brake in operation, only the most deserving ones were then called up. As it is today, the tills come up as they stand on the lendar. The instant a shaky case is reached the roint of no quorum is made, and the evening session is practically at an end. Thus bad bills damn good ones.

Sandwiched among the pension bills on the calendar are bills for the relief of deserters. There are hundreds of them. Relieved of the charge of desertion, the men can apply for and receive pensions. In forty-nine cases out of fifty, relief is asked with this object in view. The instant such a till comes before the The instant such a till comes before the House it excites the suspicions, not only of Buck Kinzore but of many a Union veteran. They think that the claims of honorably discharged soldiers should have the preference, but the descriters tills block the path. The consideration of each one leads to a bitter debate, and the night session ends with little accomplished.

but the descripts tills block the path. The consideration of each one leads to a bitter debate, and the night session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the session of the session ends with little accounted to the session of the s

in a discussion over an allowance of extra
time for the construction of a street railway
or the building of a sewer, so that at times
very little is accomplished. Mr. Hemphill,
however, is an experienced parliamentarian.
If opportunity serves he secures the previous
question and crowds the bill to a vote. This
must be adroitly done. The feelings of the
polemic statesman must be scothed or be will
throw up his heels and go to filitustering.

Mr. Rockwell of the Elmira district has won
general commendation for excellent legislative work. He is the senior member of the
Committee on Indian Affairs now here. Mr.
Peel, the Chairman, and Private John Allen
are both absent. They had practically agreed
on the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, there being but two items
of dispute with the Senate unadjusted.
Mr. Rockwell was made Chairman of the
the House conferrees. He accepted the
work of the previous conferrees without
examination, disposed of the other items, and
presented the report. Meantime he discovered facts which led him to believe that the
bill was extravagant. It carried \$190,000
more than that of list year. On the floor he
made a lucid statement of all the items, an explanation of his own position, and left it to the
House to say what should be done with the
report. It was rejected without a division.
Messrs, McMillan and Holman both complimented Mr. Rockwell on the floor of the House
for his action. The Speaker made him
Chairman of a new conference committee. He
reduced the amount \$2.84,000 from the former
report. Senator Dawes of the Senate conferrees admitted the justice of the reduction.

On Thursday Mr. Rockwell presented his report, and moved its adoption, which was carried without debate or division. He received
the compliments of the leaders for haying saved
to the tovernment over a quarter of a million
dollars under peculiar and embarrassing circumstances. This is a rare record for a new
member, and would be creditable to any of the
leaders of the House.

It also d

TIL-THE SAFETY VALVE.

Suspension Day is the safety valve of the When the pressure of legislation reaches the limit and becomes dangerous the valve opens, the steam escapes, and the pressure is relieved. These days come on the first and third Mondays of each month. Preference on the first Monday is given to individuals, and on the third Monday to committees. The last six days of the session are also Suspension Days. On such days it requires a two-thirds vote to pass a bill. The opponents of a measure have a gauge by which to determine its strength. It is the demanding of a second for the consideration of the matter. A second is ordered by a majority of the House. By securing the yeas and navs on the second, the strength of the advocates of the bill can be almost exactly determined. On Suspension Days fillibustering is limited to one motion to adjourn. When called up, a bill cannot be amended, but must come before the House as reported from its committee, and be pressed to a vote. If not carried by a two-thirds maority, it goes to the foot of the calendar and is rarely revived.

The Speaker is the arbiter on Suspension Day. He makes the recognitions. There is no rule about them. He is thus in a measure responsible for legislation on such days. Only fifteen minutes' debate on a side is allowed before a vote is taken. Puzzling questions and unpleasant discussions are avoided. With a two-thirds majority in the House, the Democrats can pass any measure on which they are united. In the last six days of the session they have it in their power to pass any legisation desired.

It was on a Suspension Day that the Anti-Option bill was passed. Its opponents, by filbustering, forced the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to call it up on a Suspension Day. It thus came before the House taden with imperfections. There was no opportunity for amendment. Some of the best lawyers of the House, under pressure of their constituents, felt forced to vote for it as it was and send it to the Senate, a legal monstrosity. There it was referred to the Committee on

There it was referred to the Committee on Juddeinry. This committee, apparently frightened at the monstrosity, reported it back to the Senate without recommendation. It is now upon the Senate calendar. Democratic leaders say that the bill is so grossly unconstitutional that it cannot pass the Senate without an exhaustive discussion. If it should come back to the House in this session than be passed only upon a Suspension Day.

Another remarkable feat on Suspension Day was the passage of the Legislative. Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It is the longest of all the appropriation bills. It passed the House under the two-thirds rule in nineteen minutes. The Senate occupied days in its discussion, and it is now in conference. The liver and Harbor bill, on its return to the Senate, was lifted from the calendar on Suspension Day. The Naval Appropriation bill came into conference in the same way. Bills providing for the admission into the Union of Arizona and New Mexico were also passed on the same day. Never has Suspension Day been so thoroughly utilized as by the Fifty-second Congress. The reason for this is the immense Democratic majority. And they are not done just the last week of the session. last week of the session.

IV.-SILVER.

But the House was not satisfied with the safety valve known as Suspension Day, It gave opportunity only to pass bills desired by a two-thirds majority of the House. Any measure supported by less than two-thirds majority was subject to the action of the fill buster. By simple motions to adjourn, to adjourn over, and to take recesses till a certain time, he could wear out the patience of the House and secure terms. To avoid this the House gave the Committee on Rules power to bring in a cloture rule. It can bring in an order providing for the consideration of a measure and a vote thereon in a given time. This can be done any time, before the reading of the journal or after, and under the rules of the House there can be no fillbustering against the consideration of the report.

The power thus given to the Committee on Rules awoke much discussion in the Demoera te caucus. It was understood that it was to be used by the committee only at the request of a majority of the Democratic members of the House. This request has never been made. No cloture rule has ever been reported from the Committee on Rules.

All the hopes of the free silver men are based upon this cloture rule. In the last great silver light Mr. Bland defeated a motion to table his bill by a vote of 145 to 148. The next thing would have been a vote upon the silver bill direct. At this the anti-silver men began to fillibuster. As the bill was being considered upon a special order from the Committee on Rules, the flibusters could easily have used up the time. Seeing this, Mr. Bland closed the debate and gave up the fight. He supposed he would have no diffioulty in securing a cloture from the Committee on Rules. The required signatures, however, were not so easily obtained. Men who voted with him on silver refused to sign the request. Some even threatened to vote against

the cloture order if it came up. With the recent action of the Senate a new

position in which they are placed. Their delegations went to Chicago and forced the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, an anti-silver manupon a protesting New York delegation. More than this they aided in placing a plank in the Democratic platform which the Senate silver bill, now in Bland's committee, repudiates. By voting for such a bill they violate their national platform and strike a foul blow at their pronounced candidate for President. Some oxcuse themselves on the ground that their entire the strike a foul blow at their pronounced candidate for President. Some oxcuse themselves on the ground that their return to the House depends upon their action. But it hardly seems possible that the same constituents should have demanded free silver and the nomination of Grover Cleveland. This, however, was done in Missouri. Its Democratic State Convention adopted a free-silver plank and instructed the delegation to Chicago to vote as a unit for Mr. Cleveland's nomination. The delegation did more than this. It supported a plank in the platform acceptable to the anti-silver men and to the Democratic candidate for President. When constituents thus stuitify themselves it does seem as though Representatives ought to be allowed to indulge in the same license, and especially where the election of a Democratic candidate for President is dependent on the result. There is a general fear that the passage of a free-silver bill by the House of Representatives would endanger Mr. Cleveland's election.

V.-TRUE PATRIOTS.

The renewed silver agitation is a cruel blow to Southern and Western members seeking a renomination. It keeps them here in Washington, in an embarrassing position, while their political fences are being torn down at home. If they fall to vote on the questien at Issue they know that they will be held to a strict accountability. The desks of members in the House are strewn with telegrams from leaders in their districts, urging them to come home, as their political future depends upon it. A few have heeded the warning and deserted. The majority, however, are made of sterner stuff. They remain on guard in Washington, vigilant, determined, energetic. They will secure no personal advantage at the disadvantage of their constituents.

All of the free-silver Kentuckians are here. North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas stand in line. Tennessee and Arkansas, with a host of Mis-sourians, are here. The Illinois men and the

Hoosiers of Indiana do not falter. Telegrams have been sent from one end of the Union to the other. When a vote is taken, if one is reached nearly every silver man will be found in his place. Nor are the anti-silver men behind in their offerts. They are theroughly organized, and the Representative from New York or New England States who is absent will be scored. The battle is on, and one musket more or less may decide it.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CUP. Canadian and American Yachts to Compete for One on the Great Lakes,

The famous Detroit racht, the City of the Stralts, has been sold, and the association which formerly owned and raced her have offered the handsome silver ship won by her as a perpetual challenge trophy. The competition is open to Canadian or American sloop yachts measuring from 34 to 46 feet on the water line, and is intended to be a sort of international yachting trophy similar to the America's Cup. The full text of the new deed of gift and the conditions will be found below: "This deed of gift, made the 20th day of May, 1892, between the City of the Straits

Detroit, party of the first part, and Bruce Goodfellow, Alex. I. McLeod, and Charles D. Joslyn, parties of the second part, witnesseth: "That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises and the performance of the conditions hereinafter set forth, has granted, bargained, sold, transferred, and set over, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the parties of the second part. their successors and assigns, the silver ship

Yacht Racing Association of the City of

won by the yacht City of the Straits, and now owned by the party of the first part. "To have and to hold the same to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, in trust, nevertheless, for the following

uses and purposes:
"This ship is donated upon the condition that it shall be preserved as a perpetual chal-lenge prize for friendly competition between organized yacht clubs on the chain of lakes. Any organized yacht club on said chain of lakes, either in the United States or Canada, shall always be entitled to the right of sailing a match for this silver ship with a yacht o vessel propelled by sails only against any vacht

or vessel belonging to or enrolled in the club holding the ship.
"The yachts shall be sloop yachts, and not less than 34 feet nor more than 46 feet in length on the load water line, provided that the trustees shall have power at any time they the trustees shall have power at any time they deem advisable to increase or reduce the limit of length on the load water line of yachts competent to compete for this silver ship. But in case said trustees shall extend or reduce said limit, they shall give at least six months notice to all recognized yacht clubs on the chain of lakes of such extension or reduction. "The challenging club shall give three months' notice in writing, naming the days for the proposed races, but no race shall be sailed on any of the days intervening between Nov. I and May 30. "Accompanying the three months' notice of

Nov. I and May 30.

"Accompanying the three months' notice of challenge there must be sent the name of the owner and a certificate of the name, rig. and following dimensions of the challenging vessel, viz.: Length on the load water line, beam at load water line, extreme beam, and draught of water.

at load water line, extreme beam, and draught of water.

"Contreboard or sliding keel vessels shall always be allowed to compete in any race for said ship, and no restriction or limitation whatever shall be placed upon the use of such centreboard or sliding keel, nor shall the centreboard or sliding keel be considered a part of the vessel for purpose of measurement.

"The club challenging for the silver ship and the club holding the same may, by mutual and the club holding the same may, by mutual The club challenging for the silver ship and the club holding the same may, by mutual consent, make any arrangement satisfactory to both as to dates, courses, number of trials, roles, and saling regulations, and any and all other conditions of the match, in which case also the three months' notice may be waived.

"In case the parties cannot mutually agree upon the terms of a match, then three races shall be sailed, and the winner of two of such races shall be entitled to the silver ship.

"All such races shall be sailed in the open lake, as follows: The first race, ten nautical miles to windward and return. The second race, an equilateral triangular course of 21 nautical miles, the first side of which shall be a beat to windward. The third race, if necessary, 10 nautical miles to windward and return. And one week day shall intervene between the conclusion of one race and the starting of the next race. These courses shall be practicable in all parts for vessels of 12 feet draught of water, and shall be selected by the club holding the silver ship, and these races shall be sailed subject to the rubes and sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club, so far as the same do not conflict with the provisions of this deed of gift.

"The challenged club shall not be required to name its representative vessel until the time agreed upon for the start, but the vessel, when named, must compete in all the races, and each of such races must be completed within five hours.

"Should the club holding the silver ship he for any cause dissolved the eastedy of said ship shall at once revert to the trustees herein

"Should the club holding the silver supplies for any cause dissolved the custody of said ship shall at once revert to the trustees herein named, their successors or assigns.

"It is distinctly understood that said ship is to be the property of the club, subject to the privisions of this deed, and not the property of the owner or owners of the vessel winning the under.

A TALE.

A Russian Folk Lore Story, with a Modern Application.

> BY LEG TOLSTOL From Belp the Storving.

Emelyan was a laborer living in his master's house. Emelyan was going to his work in the fields one day when a frog, upon which he had almost trodden, jumped up in front of him. Emelyan carefully stepped over it. Suddenly he heard some one call him. Emelyan turned round and saw a beautiful girl standing behind him. who said: "Why do you not marry. Emelyan?"

"How can I marry, my girl? I have nothing except myself; no woman will go with me." "Marry me."

The girl greatly pleased Emelyan. "I" he replied with delight; "but where shall we live?"

"Is that worth bothering about?" said the "It only means that we shall have to work a little more, and sleep a little less, and then, wherever we are, we shall find ourselves clothed and fed."

'Very well, then, we will marry; but where shall we go ?"

"Let us go to the city." Emelyan and the girl went to the city. The girl led him to a small house at the further end of it; they were married, and started housekeeping. The Governor drove out one day. and, as he passed their house, Emelyan's wife ran out to look at him. When the Governor saw her he was struck with astonishment at her beauty, and said to himself, "Where can such a beauty have come from?" He stopped. called to her, and began to question her. "Who are you?"

"The wife of the peasant Emelyan." "How came such a beauty as you to marry a peasant? You should have been a Princess. Thank you for your kind words. I am well content to be a peasant's wife."

The Governor made a few more remarks, drove away, and returned to his palace. He could not get the wife of Emelvan out of his head. He did not sleep all night. He thought of how he should take away Emelyan's wife and get her for himself. He could hit upon no way of doing it, so he called his servants and ordered them to find a way.

The servants said to the Governor: "Take Emelyan as one of your laborers. We will then kill him with hard work. The wife will be left a widow, and you can have her."

The Governor sent for Emelyan to become a man of all work and to live with his wife in the palace. The messenger went and gave Emelyan the message. The wife replied: "That is good. Go. You can work during the day and at night you can return to me." Emelyan went. He arrived at the palace The Governor's foreman asked him: did you come alone, without your wife?"

"Why bring her? She has her house." They gave Emelyan work in the Governor's yard that would have been a hard task for two men. Emelyan set about his work, and was afraid he would not be able to finish it; but before night he had finished it all. The foreman saw that he had done all of it and gave him for the next day four times as much. Emelyan went home. There he found every

thing swept clean and tidy; the stove lit; the baking and cooking all done. The wife was sitting at the table and sewing, while she waited for her husband. She met him, laid the supper, gave him his meat and drink, and when he had finished, began to ask him about his work.
"There is no use talking; it is bad. They

give you more than you can do. They will kill me with work." "But you-you must not think about the

work. Don't look to the one side or to the other; how much you have done, or how much is left. Only work. All will be done in time." In the morning Emelyan returned to work. He started working, never looking to one side. Lo: by the evening it was all finished, and before it was dark he was at home. They not more and more work upon Emelyan, but he always finished in time and went home. A week has gone by. The Governor's ser-

vants see that they cannot kill the peasant with rough work. They begin to give him skilled tasks, but with this they cannot kill him. Carpenter's, mason's, roofer's work-all that they give him he finishes in time and goes home to his wife and to sleep. Another week goes by. The Governor calls

bread for nothing? Two weeks have passed, and as yet I see nothing from you. You wanted to kill Emelyan with hard work, and from my window I observe him going home every day. singing. Did you intend to make a jest of me?" The servants began to excuse themselves. 'We tried," they said, "with all our might

to kill him with hard work, but we could not do it. When he sweeps with a broom he does it without fatigue. We then began to give him skilled work, thinking he would be short of brains, but with that we could not break him down. Where does he get it from? Everything he approaches he does. It must be that there is witcheraft in him or in his wife. We him a task beyond his powers. We thought of giving him an order to build a cathedral in a day. Do you call Emelyan and command him to build a cathedral in front of your palace in a single day, and then, if he falls to do it, his head can be cut off for disobedience."

The Governor sent for Emelyan. 'Now, then," he said, "this is my order to you. Build me a new cathedral in front of my palace, in the square. It must be ready by to-morrow. If you build it I will confer honor on you; if you do not build it you will lose your head.'

Emelyan listened to the order, turned round. and went home. "Now," he thinks to himself, "my end is come." He went to his wife and said: "Get your things together, wife; we must fly. Anywhere. If we do not we shall be lost, and all for nothing." What!" she asked. "Have you become so

frightened that you want to run away?" 'How can I be otherwise than frightened? The Governor has ordered me to build a new cathedral, and all in one day. If I do not build it he threatened that he would cut off my head. Only one thing is left-to run away while there is time." The wife did not accept his suggestion.

"The Governor has many servants, and wherever we go we shall be caught." "You cannot escape him, and, so long as we have power, we must obey." "But how to obey when it is beyond ma?"

"Little father! do not grieve. Take your supper and go to bed. In the morning you will get up, and everything will be all right. Emelyan went to bed. The wife woke him. "Go," she said, "go quickly, and get your cathedral built. Here you have palls and a hammer, and there is only a day's work left

for you." Emelyan went to the city, arrived at the palace, and behold! there was a new cathedral actually standing in the middle of the square. wanting only a little of being finished. Emelyan started to give it the finishing touches where they were required, and by the evening everything was complete. The Governor woke up, looked out from the palace, and saw-the cathedral, with Emelyan walking round it. merely putting in a nail here and there. The sight of the cathedral did not gladden the Governor's heart. He was furious at having no opportunity of beheading Emelyan and taking his wife. The Governor calls his servant again.

"Emelyan fulfilled this task also." he said. "We must invent something more complicated for him. Invent it. If you do not I will behead you first." His servants contrived that the Governor should order Emelyan to make a river flowing

on it. The Governor ordered Emelyan to per-

round the palace, with large vessels floating

eady to-morrow as I have ordered it. If it

is not ready your head will be out off."

Emelyan became more dejected than ever. and returned with the gloomiest of faces.
"Why," she said, "are you so gloomy? Has something new been ordered?

Emelyan told her all.

"It is necessary," he said, "to run."

"It is impossible to run away," she said.

"We shall be caught wherever we go. We must obey." "But how to obey?"
"Oh! little father! do not trouble about

anything. Take your supper and lie down to sleep. Get up earlier and everything will be Emelyan lay down to sleep. In the morning

the wife wakes him up. "Go," she said, "into the city. All is ready. There is only a little hillock left beside the

harbor. Take your spade and level it." Emelyan went and arrived at the city. Round the palace ran a river; vessels were floating on it. Emelyan went to the harbor and saw there a hillock which he started to level. The Governor wakes up, looks out, and sees-a river, where previously there had been none. On the river vessels are floating, and Emelyan, with the spade, is levelling the hillock. The Governor was astounded, and he was not pleased with either the river or the vessels, being vexed to think that he could not behead Emelyan. He thinks to himself: There is nothing that he cannot do. What is it to be now?" He called the servants and be-

gan to consult with them.
"Invent for me." he says, "a task that Emelyan cannot fulfil, for all that we have hitherto invented he has done, and I cannot take away his wife."

The servants thought and thought, and at last they found something. They went to the Governor and said: "Call Emelyan and speak to him thus: 'Go there, without knowing where, and bring that, without knowing what." Wherever he goes you can then say that he has not gone where he was needed, and whatever he brings you can say that it is not what was wanted. He can then be beheaded and his wife taken."

The Governor was delighted. "This," he said, "you have invented wisely." He sent for Emelyan and said to him: "Go there, without knowing where, and bring that, without knowing what. If you do not bring it I shall cut off your head." Emelyan went to his wife and told her what

the Governor had said. The wife pondered. "Now." she said, "they have taught the Governor a lesson that he himself will suffer by, The thing has to be managed wisely." She sat down, reflected, and spoke to her

husband as follows: "You will have to go far-to our grand-mother-to our old peasant mother. You must implore her kindness and you will receive something from her. You must then g straight to the Governor, and I shall be there. This time I shall not be able to escape from their hands. They will take me by force, but it will not be for long. If you will do all the

it will not be for long. If you will do all the grandmother tells you you will soon free me."

The wife prepared her husband for the journey, giving him a small bag and a spindle. "Give this spindle to our grandmother." she says. "By this she will know that you are my husband."

The wife showed him the way, and Emelyan started on his journey. After leaving the city he saw some free-shooters istrolitz) practising. Emelyan stopped and looked on. The free-shooters practised for a while, and then sat down to rest. Emelyan went up to them and asked: "Don't you know, brothers, which is the way to go, one knows not where, and how one is to bring, one knows not what?"

The free-shooters were astonished at the question. "Who," they said, "has sent youto find that?"

"The Governor."

The free-shooters were astonished at the question. "Who." they said, "has sent you to find that?"

"The Governor."

"No!" they said. "we cannot help you."

Emelyan, after sitting awhile, got up and went on further. He journeyed on and on, and came to a forest. In the forest was a hut. In the hut sat an old crone—the old pensant-mother—spinning flax and crying. The old woman saw Emelyan and seroamed out:

"What have you come for?" Emelyan gave her the spindle and said his wife had sent him to her. The old woman immediately became mider in her manner, and began to question him. Emelyan started to tell her all his life; how he marted the girl; how he moved over to the city to live; how he was taken on as mannof-all-work; how he served the Governor; how he built the cathedral; how he made the river with the vessels on it, and how the Governor had ordered him to go there, without knowing where, and bring that, without knowing what.

The old woman listened, and stopped to weep. She began muttering to herself.

"All right," she said; "sit down, little son, and eat."

Emelyan ate, and the old woman started

"All right," she said; "sit down, little son, and eat."
Emelyan ate, and the old woman started giving him instructions.
"Here," she said, "you have a hall. Roll it before you, and go after it wherever it runs. You will have to go a long way—to the ocean, You will got to the ocean, and there you will see a large city. Enter the city, and ask in the farthest house for a night's lodging. There you must search for what you need.

"But how, grandmother, shall I know what it is?"

see a large city. Enter the city, and ask in the farthest house for a night's lodging. There you must search for what you need.

"But how, grandmother, shall I know what it is?"

"When you see what people obey better than father or mother that will be the thing. Catch hold of it and carry it away. You will bring it to the Governor; he will tell you that you have not brought what was needed, and you must then say: 'If that is not the thing it must be broken in pieces.' Beat upon it and then take it to the river; break it, and throw it into the water. You will then get back your wife.

Emelyan bade the grandmother good-by and departed, rolling the ball before him. The ball you have not offer and of it was a big house. Emelyan asked for leave to sleep in the house, and was admitted. He lay down to sleep. Early in the morning he awoke and heard the father going up to arouse his sen that he might send him to chop wood. The sen does not obey.

"It is early yet." he says; there is time."

"It is early yet." he says; there is time."

"It is early yet." he says; there is time."

"It is early yet." he says; there is time."

"It is not he house are aching. Must he go himself? It is time."

These on merely smacked his lips, and slept once more. While he slept there arose a terrible noise in the street, and a beating, as of drums. The son jumped up put on his clothes, and ran out into the street. Emelyan also jumped up and ran after him.

"What is that which the son oboyed better than father or mother?"

Emelyan ran out and sawa man going along the street and carrying a round thing on which he beat with sticks, and which rumbled. This thing the son oboyed. Emelyan ran toward it, began to examine it, and sawaran toward it, began to examine it, and sawaran toward it, began to examine it, and sawaran was a sailed.

"A drum," the own said.

Emelyan was surprised, and he asked that it should be given him. It was not given. Emelyan and ran, and came home to his owine, the ran and ran, and came home to his own city. He thought tha

"Where," he says, "have you been?"
He answered.
"You have not been there," said the Governor. "But what did you bring?"
Emelyan wanted to show him, but the Governor did not want to look.
"If it is not," he said.
"If it is not," said Eunelyan, "it must be broken, and the devi with it.
Emelyan went out with the drum and beat upon it. As he beat upon it all the military of the province collected round Emelyan. They said the mand waited for orders from him. The Governor began shouting out to his soldiers that they should not follow Emelyan. They paid no a tention, but all marched after him. The Governor have it, and ordered that Emelyan's wife should be brought out before him. He asked that Emelyan give him up the drum.

him. He asked that Emelyan give him up the drum.

"I cannot," says Emelyan: "I have orders to break it and throw the pieces in the river.

Emelyan went with the drum to the river, and the soldiers after him. Near the river I melyan broke the drum skin. He broke the wood into small fragments and threw them into the river. And all the soldiers ran away. Emelyan took his wife and led her home. From this time the Governor ceased bothering him, and Emelyan began to live comfortably, gathering round him the good things of life and ridding himself of the bad.

Restated from the popular folklore, created on the Volga in ancient times.

For That Tired Feeling From the Washington Evening Star

"Are you going to give your pastor a vacaform this new task.

"If." he said. "you could build a cathedral in one day, you can do this also. All must be

Simpson, Crawford &

Clearing Sales in All Departments

Previous to Stock Taking.

The following are some of the Attractions for this week :

Half-Price Clearing Sale of Ladies' Waists and Wrappers.

Season's Accumulation of Broken Lots. Ladics' Waists, made of Linen Lawn and French Percale, beautiful colorings

Ladies' Waists, made of Sateen 89c. Ladies' India and Surah Silk Waists, in

plain and fancy colorings, stylishly trimmed, at 3.75, 4.75, 5.75.

Ladies' Wash Suits, 79c., 1.25, 1.69, 2.48.

White Lawn Wrappers . . . 89c. Wash Wrappers, 49c., 69c. 89c. Challie Tea Gowns, 3.69, 6.98, 9.75 China Silk Tea Gowns, 5.98, 7.98

> Store Soiled Underwear. Odd Garments-Odd Sizes.

The whole divided into

Three Lots: 29c., 69c., 89c.

The goods comprise a varied assortment of Nightgowns, Chemises, Skirts, Drawers, and Corset Covers.

Millinery Department.

A choice collection of French Toques. Bonnets and Turbans at one-third former prices, viz.:

At 4.98; were 15.00. At 9.98; were 25.00 At 6.98; were 19.00. At 12.50; were 80.00 The majority of the above are from the leading Paris modistes.

SEASIDE and MOUNTAIN NOVELTIES. White Chip Sailors, trimmed with crepes and feathers.

White and Gray Trimmed Felt English

Walking Hats. Our exclusive Novelty-The imported English Turban, in White Felt, trimmed with chiffon and white birds.

TRIMMED SAILOR HATS. Split Braid Sallors, \$2.98; worth \$5.00. Sennet Braid Sailors, \$1.98; worth \$3.50. Jap. Braid Sailors, \$1.48; worth \$2.25. Fancy Braid Sailors, 98c.; worth \$1.43.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS Closing out balance of our Children's Trimmed Hats at one-quarter former prices.

At our Millinery Trimming counter will be found the most complete line of fine French Crepes, French Nots, and Luces in the city, and at lowest prices.

Balance of our Millinery Novelties away below cost of importation.

Notion Department.

CLEARING SALE OF

Notions and Dressmaking Supplies. The extraordinary bargains heretofore offered at our sem annual Clearing Sale in this Department will be eclipsed at the sale which begins Monday morning. It is no exaggeration to say that this will be the greatest bargain sale of dressmaking supplies and small wares ever held in this

DRESS SHIELDS.

250 gross Rubber-lined Bress Shields-No. 2 at 7c. pair; 78c. doz. No il at 10c. pair; 98c. doz. Post-lively worth 12c. and 10c. per pair. 125 gross silk-covered Rubber lined Dress Shields, sli sizes, 15c, pair; \$1.68 doz. Positively worth from

WHALEBONE.

Following prices are from 20 to 40 per cent, below the market. Every piece guaranteed to be best selected Whalebone 24- n.b. 7c. per piece: 75c. doz.; \$4.50 gross. 27-inch, 10s, per piece; \$1.05 dez; \$12.00 gross 33 inch, 14c, per piece; \$1.54 doz.; \$17.00 gross. 3d-inch, 18c, per piece; \$1.64 doz ; \$21.00 gross.

Shell Whalebon-, 36 inch, 19c. per piece, \$2,10 per dozen, \$34.00 per gross. BONE CASINGS, BELTINGS, &c. 600 gross extra quality Bone Caeng, all colors, 10c piece, \$1.10 dozen. Same with faucy effiches at 1214e, per piece: \$1.35 per dozen.

Also 250 gross short lengths at half price, vis. 8 and 9 inch. 23c, per doz. 10 and 11 inch. 30c, per doz.

600 gross Silk Prussian Bond ng. standard quality black and white. 18c. piece, \$1.89 dozen; usually 28c. per plece. Best Cotton Belling, 10c, per piece. Fancy Mohair Beitings at 20c, and 35c, | worth 48c, and 75c. Bik

Beitings, 73c. per piece. Black Skirt Braid, 10 yds. f = 121ge. Taffeta, 12e, piece, 81.8 per dozen. Bias Volveteen Skirl Hinding, test quality, 134e, Clarke's, Coats's, and Brooks s Sewing Cottons (20

yarde), 43e, duzeu. Eureka aud Heminway s fewing Silks (100 yards). 73, dozen. French Basting Cotton, 121ce, dozen. PINS, HOOKS and EYES.

Kurby-Buard's English Pins all sizes. 10c. sheet.

English Pins, 3 asserted shorts for 1 to. American Pins, 3 sheets for 12c. Kirby-Beard's best Mourning Pins, Te. box. Blewart's Safety Pins, 3 for 14c.
1,000 gross imported Hooks and Eyes, bent and

straight, all sires. Se. per gross. De Long Hooks and Eyes Se, card. NOTICE .- On account of the extreme reductions in prices prevailing at this sale the usual dis-count to Dressmakers will not be allowed.

Men's Furnishings.

HALF-PRICE SALE OF

Having closed out the entire stock of one of the largest manufacturers of the above goods at half their value, we shall place them on sale Monday at the following prices:

At \$5.48 per suit; actual value \$10.78 Extra fine quality English Cricket Flannel and Worsted Serge Tennis Suits. At \$1.25 each; actual value \$2.98-Men's extra fine quality Fancy Figured Vests, with woven patterns, warranted fast colors.

HALF HOSE. At 25c. pair; actual value 50c .- Men's genuine English and French Lisie Thread and Cotton Half Hose, in tan, gray, mode, polka dots, fast black, fancy stripes, and figured on black and Russian blue grounds.

EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

Closing out balance of Embroidered Zephyr Robes, all colors, at \$4.98 and \$5.98 each: were \$5.50 and \$8.75.

Black India Linen Floundings. 45 inches wide, colored embroidered, with waist trimming to match, 48c. yard; not 20c. on the dollar of their cost. Our entire stock of Pink, Blue, Red and

121/c. and 25c. per yard; not one-fourth their cost. White Embroidered Edgings, 4 to 6 inches wide, fine neat and open work designs on Cambric, Nainsook and India Linen fabrics.

Ecru Edgings, and demi-Floundings at

121/c. per yard: worth 25c. Fine Embroidered Edgings, 6 to 10 inches wide, effective showy patterns on Cambric and India Linen fabrics, 25c. per yard;

Fine India Linen Floundings, 27 inches wide, extra fine embroidery, 39c. yard; worth 60c. Important reductions in prices to close out

worth 40c.

surplus stock of Laces previous to our semi-annual inventory. All the goods are of this season's importation, and desirable for Point de Paris, Point Gaze and Net Gu pure Laces, in white and natural colorings, all widths, with insertions to match.

25c., 371/c., 50c. yd.; greatly below value. Ecru Point Guipure Laces, 12 inches wide, 98c. yard; reduced from \$1.48. All-Silk Black Chantilly Laces, 8 to 5

inches wide, 121/c. yard; worth 20c. All-Silk Black Chantilly and Point Guipure Laces, 4 to 7 inches wide, 25c. yard;

Upholstery Department.

Closing Out Balance of Summer Stock-One lot China Matting at 15c. per yard. One lot China Matting at 19c. per yard. One lot Pagoda Matting at 21c. per yard. One lot Fancy Japan at 28c. per yard.

HAMMOCKS, CANOPIES, &c. Mosquito Canopies, in white, blue, and One lot Hammocks, with pillow attachment, reduced from \$1.35 to 98c. each.

Holland Shades, 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. long, fringed, including spring roller, 48c, each, Awnings, 1 yard wide, 21/2 yards long, put up complete, for \$3.50.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Special sale of Stamped Linens, including Tray Covers, Scarfs, and Splashers, at 25c. each; worth 35c.

Fine hemstitched Sheer Linen Scarfs, 1% yards long, 39c. each: worth 50c. Hemstitched Sheer Linen Scarfs, two

yards long, wide hem, 48c. each: worth 60c.

LADIES' HOSIERY

At 25c. pair; worth from 85c. to 50c .-Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed fine quality Cotton Hose, in tan and gray shades fast black boots with fancy tops; also plain and ribbed fast black Lisle Throad Hose in all sizes.

At 33c. pair; worth 59c. - Ladies' superior quality Richelieu Ribbed Gray Lisle Thread Hose; also fast black boots, with white polka dots; all sizes.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

350 dozen Ladies' fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched borders, 121/c. each: worth 20c. 250 dozen Ladies' fine embroidered and

scalleped-edge French Mull Handkerchiefs, 25c. each; worth 37%c. Two lots manufacturer's samples of

Men's Initial Silk Handkerchiefs at 390. and 50c. each; worth 60c. and 98c

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

"Star" Blouses, in cotton-and-wool and all-wool White Flannels, 3 to 14 years, 75c.; reduced from \$1.75.

English Man-o'-War Suits, in washable materials, 3 to 12 years, \$2.25; were \$3.50. White Fiannel (Norfolk Jacket) Suits, 4 to 9 years, \$3.99; wore \$8.

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats at half former prices. Boys' Bathing Suits, 98c. upward.

WASH FABRICS. (Basement.) 125 pieces Figured Cotton Challies.

light and dark colors, 4c. per yard. 95 pieces Gingham, in stripes and plaids, at Sc. per yard; sold all season at 12c. and 15c. Balance of our Figured Cotton Ponge

at 10c. per yard; formerly 15c.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.